

Common name:	TACHI
Family:	CAESALPINIACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Sclerolobium spp. Tachigalia spp. (synonymous)

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 70 to 100 cm	Colour:	Light brown
Thickness of sapwood:	from 3 to 6 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	No information available	Texture:	Medium
Durability in forest :	Low (must be treated)	Grain:	Straight or interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.					
	mean	standard deviation		mean	standard deviation
Density *:	0.62 g/cm ³	0.10	Crushing strength *:	58 MPa	8
Monnin hardness*:	3.5	1.7	Static bending strength *:	105 MPa	12
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.51 %	0.10	Modulus of elasticity *:	17100 MPa	2200
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.2 %	1.2			
Total radial shrinkage:	4.8 %	0.3			
Fibre saturation point:	26 %				
Stability:	No information available		(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm ²)		

NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate.

Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood.

Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

Fungi:	Class 4 - poorly durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Susceptible	
Termites:	Class S - Susceptible	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	2 - inside or under cover (dampness possible)	

MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	APARAÇU
Brazil	PACUARE
Brazil	TACHI
Brazil	TACHIGALIA
Brazil	TAEHI PRETO
Ecuador	GUABILLO
Ecuador	MATAPALO
Guyana	DJEDOE
Guyana	KADITIRI
French Guiana	CEDRE REMI
French Guiana	DIAGUIDIA
Surinam	DJARKIDJA
Surinam	ROODE DJEDOE
Venezuela	CONGRIO
Venezuela	GUAMILLO

TACHI

REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

DRYING

Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	Slight risk	Green	42	39	82
Risk of casehardening:	No	50	48	43	74
Risk of checking:	High risk	40	48	43	74
Risk of collapse:	Yes	30	48	43	74
		15	54	46	63

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm , the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm , a 10 % increase should be considered.

Note: Artificial drying must be careful to avoid the appearance of checking and inside splitting.

SAWING AND MACHINING

Blunting effect:	Normal
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Machining dust is highly irritating.

ASSEMBLING

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	No information available
Note:	Wood tends to split.

END-USES

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

Interior joinery
Interior panelling
Current furniture or furniture components
Boxes and crates
Moulding
Light carpentry
